

3 August 1959
25X1A12C**RADIO MOSCOW TREATMENT OF VICE PRESIDENT NIXON'S TV SPEECH**

Coverage for Soviet Home Audience: Radio Moscow broadcast Vice President Nixon's speech to the Soviet audience only over its "third program," normally reserved for music and with a relatively limited range. The speech was given live and in full translation at 1700 GMT 1 August, simultaneously with the TV presentation.

The only advance radio announcement for the home audience came one hour previously, at 1600 GMT, and was partially in error. The announcement said that the speech would be broadcast at 1700 GMT on Moscow's first TV network and on the second home service program. At 1700 GMT, however, the second program broadcast the musical selections previously scheduled for the third program. The Vice President's frequent references to his forthcoming speech, during the preceding week, had not been publicized in the home service.

The main home service program did not even report the speech until 1005 GMT 2 August, when it carried the brief TASS summary account noting that on the issues of U.S. military bases abroad, a nuclear test-ban, and "certain other questions" Nixon "defended the outmoded position of U.S. official policy." The home service review of PRAVDA, at 0400 GMT on 2 August, noted that PRAVDA reported the speech, apparently in brief summary form, and a TASS press review noted that IZVESTIA published the full text.

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Initial home service comment, at 1400 GMT 2 August, rebutted Nixon's arguments on the issue of U.S. military bases abroad. The commentator repeated standard Soviet propaganda theses: The bases cannot be required for purposes of "defense" against the USSR because the USSR has no aggressive aims; and, how would the United States feel if the USSR built bases near U.S. borders?

Koslov's speech at the airport on Nixon's departure for Warsaw, broadcast in the home service on 2 August, also provided the Soviet view on U.S. military bases, but without direct reference to Nixon's TV address. However, Koslov's assertion that "not even references to the recent past" can justify U.S. military bases is an obvious allusion to Nixon's remarks regarding the USSR's "change of line" after the 20th CPSU Congress.

At 1600 GMT 2 August, the home service broadcast a recorded interview with the market worker to whom Nixon allegedly offered 100 rubles as "bribe." The worker denied that there was any truth in Nixon's version of the incident, and repeated the account of the incident previously published by the Soviet press and radio.

Coverage for Foreign Audiences: The speech was transmitted live on three of Radio Moscow's foreign language frequencies--one that normally transmits a program in German at that time, one normally used for broadcasts to Southeast Asia, and one usually not in operation at that time. A recording of the speech, without the Russian translation, was broadcast in English to North America late in the evening of 1 August. Brief one- or two-minute accounts of the speech--based on a TASS summary--were broadcast to most of Moscow's foreign audiences on the evening of 1 August.

Initial foreign-language comment, a talk by Viktorov, was broadcast at least 10 times on the evening of 1 August--to principal West European audiences and in Beirut. Viktorov acknowledged that in Nixon's speech "there were many good words and interesting ideas"; specified were Nixon's "understanding of the might and strength of our country" and his "correct evaluation" of the hospitality and peaceful aims of the Soviet people. But the commentator criticizes in standard fashion Nixon's defense of U.S. military bases abroad, his inability to explain the proclamation of "Captive Nations Week," and his effort to "delve into the past, distorting Soviet foreign policy and its history of development."